

WHOLE NO. 225

00081176

Session Sales—Morning Session—Five	
McBryde paid up, \$12.50	Afternoon Session—Fifteen
Waiwala, \$112.50; 5 Waiwala	12.
Between Boards—Five thousand Hawa-	
li Government \$18, \$100; 20 Waiwala	12.50.
DIVIDENDS DUE.	
	Per Cent.
Brewer & Co.	3
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	5
Ohuku	2
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2 1/2
Ohuku	1 1/2
Malina	2
Walmee Mill Co.	1
Ohu	1
Waiwala	1
Waimanalo	2
Ma	1
Ma	1
Ma	1 1/2
Ma	1
Ma	1
Ma	2
Ma	2
SALES DURING OCTOBER.	
Two hundred and sixty-eight Ewa, \$26 50	
\$27.50; 13 Hawaiian Agricultural, \$300;	
Hawaiian Sugar, \$18 to \$185. 30 Kahu-	
la, \$2 to \$22.50. 165 Kihel, assessable, \$10	
\$10.50, 273 McBryde, assessable, \$5 to	
\$50; 227 Ohahu, \$142.50 to \$145. 290 Ookaia,	
to \$1650. 888 Olua, assessable, \$2 to \$3.	
Olua, paid up, \$12 to \$13. 235 Pioneer,	
\$2 to \$155. 30 Waiwala, assessable, \$3	
\$100; 71 Waiwala, paid up, \$109.50 to	
\$2.50. 21 Waimanalo, \$145. 20 Walmee, \$97.	
Wilder S. S. Co., \$100, 33 Hawaiian	
Electric, \$110; 37 Ohahu R. & L. Co., \$180 to	
\$2. 19 People's Ice & Refrigerating Co.,	
\$5, 4,500 Hawaiian Government 6 per cent	
bonds, \$17, 7,500 O. R. & L. Co., 6 per cent	
bonds, \$101.	

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Port-Island S. N. Co.	2
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DECISIONS IN THE CHINATOWN CASES

No Civil Commotion Here at the Time of the Fire.

SO SUPREME COURT HOLDS IN ONE APPEALED SUIT FOR INSURANCE

In Two Others it is Declared That the Conflagration was Done by the Act of the Civil Authorities.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
Three of the Chinatown insurance cases were decided yesterday by the Supreme Court.
In the case of the Yee Wo Chan Company against the Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company in which judgment was given for the plaintiffs by Judge Silliman some months ago for \$5000, the Supreme Court affirms the decision and overrules the exceptions of the defendants.

In Yee Wo Chan against the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company in which the defendants were given judgment by Judge Silliman the decision is likewise affirmed.

The third case, the Hawaii Land Company against the Lion Fire Insurance Company, was submitted on an agreed statement of facts and it is decided for the defendants in the same opinion and on the same grounds as the Magdeburg case.

These three cases arose out of the burning of Chinatown on January 20th last and are representative of a large number of others. Chinatown was in a very insanitary condition at the time of the breaking out of the plague and the district was placed in quarantine by the Board of Health. Early in January the Board adopted fire as a means of disinfection and thereafter from time to time until the 20th of that month burned a number of buildings. On the 10th of January a resolution was passed by the Board declaring that a portion of the district farthest inland was in an insanitary condition and infected by plague, and that the infection could not be removed by any means but fire. All the buildings within that portion of the block were ordered destroyed.

The fire accidentally spread to the Kaumakapili church and thence through nearly the whole of Chinatown destroying the stores owned by the plaintiffs which were several blocks from the spot where the fire originated. There was only a moderate breeze blowing at the time of the fire and no cause intervened between the setting of the fire by order of the Board of Health and the burning of the property owned by the plaintiffs.

WORDING OF POLICIES.
The difference in the cases and their outcome lies in the wording of the policies. In the case of the Yee Wo Chan Company against the Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company which was decided for the plaintiffs the policies excepted among other things loss resulting from civil commotion and it is on this ground that the insurance company refused to pay the policy, claiming that there was a civil commotion in Honolulu as a result of the bubonic plague epidemic. In this case the court holds:

"That phrase 'civil commotion' is no doubt of broad meaning, but it cannot be stretched to cover the condition prevailing in this city during the period preceding the fire in question. A civil commotion requires the wild and irregular action of many persons assembled together. It is true that in this case the business of the courts and of the community was more or less interrupted, but that is not sufficient to make a civil commotion. There was nothing of a wild, tumultuous, violent, turbulent or seditious nature which the phrase is generally understood to imply and which it was intended to imply in this policy as shown by the words with which it is associated. The interruption to business was orderly, deliberate and for peaceful and laudable purposes. The plague itself was not a civil commotion. There was, it is true, considerable excitement after the fire department lost control of the fire, for several thousand people had to leave their homes in haste in order to escape the flames and had to be safely conducted elsewhere and not allowed to scatter in the uninfected portions of the city, but if there was a civil commotion then it did not cause the fire; the fire caused it."

It is held that: "The circumstances set forth in the opinion did not show that the loss was caused by civil commotion so as to exempt the insurers under the clause in the policy that they should not be liable for loss or damage caused by civil commotion," and judgment is given for the plaintiffs.

BY CIVIL AUTHORITY.
Quite a different state of facts exists in the other two cases, the Hawaii Land Company vs. the Lion Insurance Company and Yee Wo Chan against the Magdeburg Insurance Company. In the policies sued upon there was a clause which expressly exempted the companies from liability "for loss caused directly or indirectly by invasion, insurrection, riot, civil war or commotion, or military or usurped power, or by order of any civil authority." It was upon this last clause in the policy that the defendants relied and this point settled the case in their favor.

The language of the policy is analyzed at great length by the opinion the conclusion being arrived at that the

words, "directly or indirectly" applied to the expression, "by order of the civil authority." The contention that to exempt the insurer from liability the order must be lawful and that the Board of Health could not lawfully burn buildings. The court holds that the insured cannot raise such a question.

THE BOARD OR PLAGUE?
Much space is devoted to the question whether the order of the Board was the cause of the loss from a legal standpoint or whether the plague was the cause. A long line of decisions is quoted on this score.

"Where loss by fire," the opinion says, "is insured against and loss caused directly or indirectly by the order of any civil authority is excepted, the order and not the fire should be regarded as the cause within the meaning of the contract. But since loss by plague is neither insured against nor excepted, the plague cannot be regarded as the cause of the loss of property destroyed by fire ordered by civil authority, though in consequence of the plague. We may add also that here as in the Virginia case (mentioned in the opinion) there was not the same pressing necessity for the destruction of the property either in point of time or as to the method of destroying it as there was in the case of Insurance Company against Boon (cited above). Nor was there the same recognized duty to destroy it at all. In cases of that kind there was a well-recognized military necessity and duty to destroy property of that kind under such circumstances, so that in making the contract such losses could fairly be considered as intended to come within the scope of the exception. But there is no well-known necessity or duty or practice of burning buildings in case of plague or other infectious diseases. On the whole we are of the opinion that within the meaning of these policies the loss must be regarded as caused by the order of the Board of Health and not by the bubonic plague. Whether the Board of Health was justified in issuing the order is not before us."

Both the opinions are written by Chief Justice Frear and are concurred in by Justices Galbraith and Perry.

The attorneys for the Yee Wo Chan Company were Paul Neumann and W. A. Whiting, and for the Magdeburg Insurance Company and the Transatlantic Insurance Company were L. A. Thurston and Robertson and Wilder. J. T. DeBolt was attorney for the Hawaii Land Company and Castle and Weaver for the Lion Insurance Company.

KOOLAU CASES RESTORED.

The "Koolau cases," so called, five in number which were thrown out of court at the beginning of the August term by Judge Humphreys for failure of the attorneys to appear, were all ordered placed on the calendar by the Supreme Court yesterday.

The decision in each is the same and is: "The exception to the order of dismissing the appeal is sustained and the case is remanded to the Circuit Court, First Circuit, for further proceedings consistent with this ruling. An opinion will be filed later."

The titles of the five cases are John Bell vs. Palea, John Bell vs. F. Pahia, H. H. Parker, John Bell and William Henry vs. Palea, and F. Pahia vs. Palea. They arose out of trespasses by cattle on the Koolau side of the island and have been appealed from the District Court to the Circuit Court and then to the Supreme Court.

CARSON CASE GOES TO HIGHER COURT.

The William Carson case will be appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit, sitting in San Francisco. The Supreme Court last week rendered judgment for the owners and agents of the Carson, George T. Hind et al against the Wilder's Steamship Company, owners of the Claudine, which ran the Carson down and sank her and now the Wilder Company propose to take the case to San Francisco on the questions of law and of fact which are involved. The notice of appeal was filed yesterday by Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, on behalf of the Wilder company.

CHARGES AGAINST GUARDIAN.

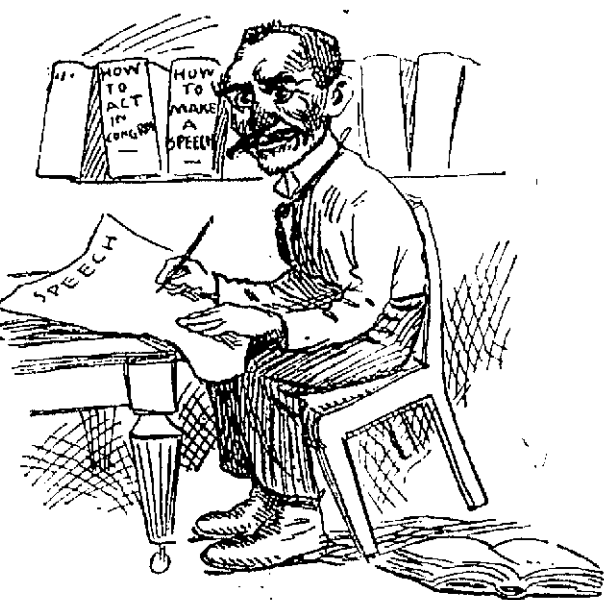
In February last charges were filed against John Pae, guardian of Keao-haokalani (K), a minor, of Ewa, by Frank Archer, and these are to be investigated in the courts. An order has been issued by Judge Humphreys yesterday setting the case for Friday.

Wood Sails for Washington.

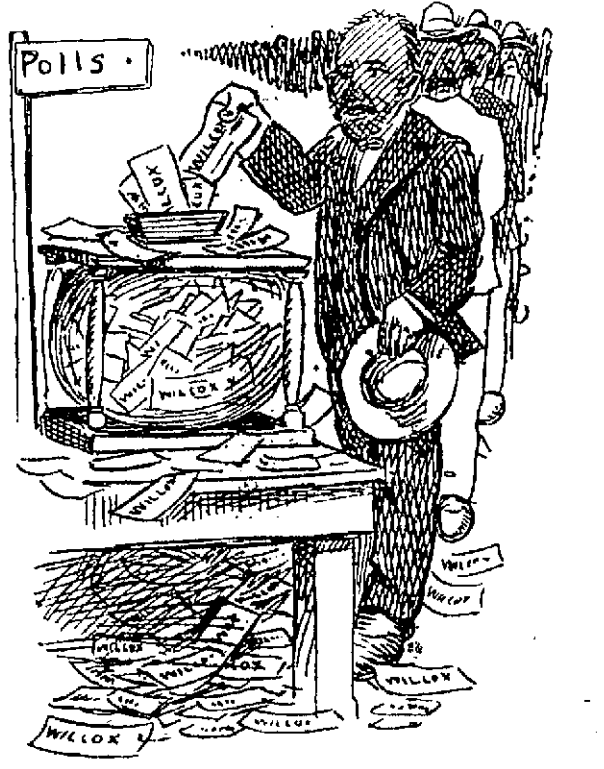
HAVANA, Oct. 17.—Governor General Wood called for the United States by the Ward liner Yucatan. He will go direct to Washington. Just before leaving he signed an order authorizing the establishment of twenty-two additional public schools in the province of Havana.

There were two cases of yellow fever on the revenue cutter Baracora now in Havana harbor. General Maximo Gomez is ill at Calabazar.

WOULDN'T IT MAKE YOU MAD?



IF YOU BELIEVED YOU WOULD BE ELECTED—



AND THEN SAM PARKER HAD BEEN ELECTED.



AND THEN SAM PARKER HAD BEEN ELECTED.

WOULDN'T IT JAR YOU?

TO SETTLE THE ESTATE

Judge Widemann's Will In Court.

TRUSTEES WANT DISCHARGE

Death of the Widow Removes all Obstacles to a General Distribution.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

In a bill for construction of will, distribution of property and discharge of trustees, Henry R. Macfarlane, Frederick W. Macfarlane and John M. Dowsett, as trustees under the will of Hermann A. Widemann, deceased, have brought suit against Emille Macfarlane, Martha Berger, Herman A. Widemann, Anna Widemann, Alwine Conradt, Carl Widemann, Emma Macfarlane, Wilhelmina Dowsett and Gertrude E. Lanz. In order that the court may construe the will as to the manner of distributing the legacies under the will. They also ask for a decree directing the manner in which and the persons to whom the property in the hands of the plaintiffs shall be distributed, and for the discharge of the plaintiffs as trustees.

The case hinges entirely on the question of settling once and for all the settlement of the legacies made by the late Judge Widemann upon his heirs. The death of Mrs. Widemann, following that of her husband, makes the petition in the present instance a natural one, and imperative for the closing up of the matters of the estate. The death of Mrs. Widemann removed all obstacles to a general distribution of the entire estate into the apportionments set forth in the will.

The orators, by their attorneys, Hatch & Silliman, respectfully show to the court: That they were duly named the trustees in the will of the late Judge Widemann, duly filed in the Circuit Court, and duly admitted to probate on March 17, 1899. On December 7, 1899, the orators as executors under the will filed a petition for their discharge as executors which was heard on March 20 of this year, whereupon an order was made approving the accounts and discharging them from further responsibility. On April 13 the executors filed a receipt in court for \$23,267.84, being the total balance of the funds in their hands at the time of their discharge by the court.

In the will of Hermann A. Widemann, the latter disposed of all of his residuary estate to the orators upon trust and to pay out of the same to Kau-mana Widemann, his wife, an annuity of \$5,000, and upon her death to pay certain legacies to the several children of the deceased, save and except the eldest, Otto, whom the orators charge

and believe to have pre-deceased the testator.

A further statement relative to the son, Otto, is to the effect that the latter went to sea and followed the calling of a seaman prior to the year 1871. That in that year said Otto Widemann departed for parts unknown as the orators have been informed and veritably believe, and since that time he has never been heard of by any member of the family.

All of the payments mentioned in the will have been made. After the payment of these legacies it was also stated that legacies should be paid to the surviving grandchildren in the sum of \$10,000 each, provided there was sufficient to pay the same. These were duly paid. By the accounts it appears the petitioners have received \$194,728 of capital and income, and have expended \$183,578.17, leaving a balance of cash in the possession of petitioners in the sum of \$11,150.83. There is personal property also in their hands, consisting of two half-up life insurance policies of the total amount of \$1,850, the particular nature of which is set forth in the inventory of the estate, and also a promissory note of George E. Smithies, bearing date of December 14, 1893, payable three years thereafter in the sum of \$800. By special request of the heirs this property has not yet been sold. The following children are alleged to be the sole heirs of Hermann A. Widemann and Kaumana Widemann, deceased, all of whom have attained their full majority, namely, Emille Macfarlane, Martha Berger, Hermann A. Widemann, Anna Widemann, Alwine Conradt, Carl Widemann, Emma Macfarlane, Wilhelmina Dowsett and Gertrude E. Lanz. All with the exception of Anna Widemann, Mrs. Martha Berger and Hermann A. Widemann, are within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court. Powers of attorney are held in Honolulu for the first two, who are absent. The petitioners ask that process issue citing the defendants to appear and answer the bill, but not under oath, the benefit whereof is expressly waived.

A GREAT MEDICINE.

"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and find it to be a great medicine," says Mr. E. S. Phipps, of Poteau, Ark. "It cured me of bloody flux. I cannot speak too highly of it." This remedy always wins the good opinion, if not the praise, of those who use it. The quick cures which it effects even in the most severe cases make it a favorite everywhere. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

POLLS WILL BE OPEN AS LONG AS VOTERS APPEAR

ALL VOTERS IN HAWAII will have the opportunity to cast their ballots. It had been figured out that with the number of voters registered in certain precincts in Honolulu and with the polls only open until 5 p. m. all could not vote. It was anticipated that the natural desire of all citizens to exercise their rights might result in some football tactics at the polls.

Secretary of the Territory Cooper has set all these fears at rest. He said yesterday:

"I have decided to instruct the inspectors that if, at 5 o'clock, any qualified voter presents himself the polls shall be kept open until he has had the opportunity of voting, and so continue open so long as there are electors presenting themselves to vote."

"While the Hawaiian election law fixing the closing of the polls at 5 o'clock has been re-enacted in the Organic Act, I consider the more sweeping provision of the Organic Act securing the rights of franchise to those qualified authority for this plan."

Secretary Cooper referred to the law which does not allow the arrest of a voter on election day except for a felony or breach of the peace, and which says every elector has the right to cast his vote.

BAKER IS KILLED BY A LIVE WIRE

Sam Johannotz Meets Death While at Work Yesterday Morning.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Sam Johannotz, chief baker for the New England bakery, Hotel street, was instantly killed early yesterday morning by receiving the full force of a live electric wire through his body. He was in the rear of the bakery establishment. The wire was exposed and in such a position that the deceased's hands came in contact with it with fatal results. One of the wagon drivers and a Japanese servant were nearly killed when death came, but were powerless to do anything for Johannotz.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth called a coroner's jury yesterday afternoon composed of the following persons: S. Kuby, William Savage, William Nott, F. L. Dorton, E. E. Mossman, F. Gaudie. Among those brought before the jury was Manager Gartley of the Hawaiian Electric Company, who was questioned as to the presence of an exposed wire on the premises. The following verdict was rendered:

"We find that the said Sam Johannotz came to his death at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on the 30th day of October, 1900, from shock, due to an overcharge of electricity received by contact with a live wire."

There seems to have been a general unkup of the wires of the Hawaiian Electric Company. In a number of places persons received more or less severe shocks, and there was an exciting time at the power house about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The engineer in charge was darning about wildly with lamps burned out and a powerful current loose that made him afraid to handle the machinery. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth had the current at the Government power house turned off, as it was believed the wires had crossed the Hawaiian Company's, and that was the cause of the danger.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

Cork Screws



Genuine Mettlach Steins

Just received from Germany, nine different styles, with metal covers, mottoes and emblems, at

75c Each.

Sixty-one other varieties in all colors, up to

\$18 Each.

Call and see this display. Also, novelties in glass and china for table decorating. See the NEW TRUMPET VASES in GREEN GLASS, 42 inches in height.

WE ARE OPENING

New Goods Every Day...

W. W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED.

Importers of Crockery, Glass and Housefurnishing Goods.

Second floor for Stoves and Refrigerators, Granite Iron Ware, Kitchen Utensils, etc.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrophula, Scourvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scourvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures Rheumatism and all impure matter from whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the glass. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd. HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS,

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.

The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kohala Sugar Co.

The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.

The Koloa Agricultural Co.

The Fultoa Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.

The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Water Co. Centrifugal.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Astor Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

NEWSPAPERAA

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY: NOVEMBER 2, 1900.

E. C. MACFARLANE.

E. C. Macfarlane is one of the gentlemen who has been boomed by the split ticket advocates as a good man who ought to be elected regardless of party. At an obscure Democratic meeting in Kakaako on Monday night in advocating the election of Prince David, he said: "You should vote for your Alii. He is a representative of the monarchial idea. His election will mean that the Hawaiians resent the outrages placed upon them by the United States."

There's true blue Americanism for you. For a man who is seeking American votes for election to an American office, the above sentiment seems peculiarly appropriate. Mr. Macfarlane should be remembered on November 6th by every one who believes in representative government.

As for Prince David, we do not believe that he seeks nor wants any such miserable un-American support.

TWO SUPREME INVENTIONS.

The year 1900 may be chiefly remembered by the world at large as that which saw the practical demonstration of two ideas that may either put an end to war or radically change its character. The ideas we mean are those represented by the submarine torpedo boat Holland and the dirigible airship invented by Count Zeppelin.

In the report of the Admiral commanding the naval maneuvers at Newport the Holland is set down as a sure factor in future naval battles. That is to say it is a success. It can be sailed intelligently under water and may approach an enemy's vessel at night or lay in wait for it by day, while taking but slight risks of discovery. A small flotilla of such boats, or even one boat, would disperse a blockading fleet and in a sea-fight between battleships it could easily turn the scales. Indeed one practical demonstration of the uses for which the Holland was designed might retire the battleship from the sea just as rifled guns and improved shells put ships of the Hartford and Pensacola class out of commission in war.

A successful airship that may be navigated against the wind and steered wherever the occupants want to go, means another danger to the battleship and also to the fort, the fortified city and the moving army. The heaviest ironclad would be at the mercy of a dynamite laden craft poised in air a thousand feet above it, and no fort would be safe from the attack of the aerial foe. Let a dirigible airship appear above a moving army and a panic ensues. Of course, if both sides had such powerful allies, the spectacle of Napoleon forswearing of "airy navies" grappling in the central blue" might come to pass; but we apprehend that the General or Admiral who asks his men to fight in balloons among the clouds will find a mutiny on his hands. It is bad enough to travel in an airship anyway, without taking it into a battle or a mule or so above terra firma.

That Count Zeppelin's airship is the real thing in aeronautics, is attested by this dispatch from London:

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—A cable to the Sun from London says: A dispatch to the Standard from Friedrichshafen says the airship carried four persons beside Count Zeppelin. When it rose the wind was from the northeast, blowing with a velocity of three and one-half miles a second. When the airship had attained a height of 400 yards it described a circle and then drove with the wind in a generally circular direction for about six miles. It then again described a circle, after which it made headway against the wind, which was then blowing with increased velocity. Eventually the airship descended with great ease and steadiness into the lake and was towed to the shed. The experiment was most successful. It is generally agreed that considerable progress has been made since the first ascent.

The day when all this happened saw a marked depreciation in the value of forts and battleships.

Another important result of an economic character to be had from perfected submarine boats and airships—particularly the latter—is the danger they will do to protective tariffs. Smuggling must be an easy matter when harbors may be entered surreptitiously and dutiable goods carried across frontiers by the air line and landed hundreds of miles behind a customs house.

It is the duty of the Board of Health to suspend the regulations requiring immediate connection with the sewers until plumbing supplies can be obtained by houses outside of the trust from whom material can be bought by citizens. Today no man not a member or confederate of the plumbing trust can buy a bath tub, a closet or any plumbing fixtures or material, except through a master plumber, who in turn will not furnish the material unless he is given the job of installing it, thus giving him power to charge what he pleases. This is a plain hold up. The Board of Health regulations alone have made it possible. They can be changed at any time. The people ask the Board for relief.

If a native Hawaiian wants to take advice about what is best for Hawaii, we do not ask him to go to a haole but to the most intelligent and reliable men of his own race. The four native leaders who have made the greatest success in the practical affairs of life are John Ema, George Beckley W. C. Arch and Samuel Parker. When they give advice in politics or business it is worth something; while the advice of men like Wilcox, Markham, Kauai, Ned Bush, etc., is that of men who have never held a winning card. The successful four are all Republicans. No Hawaiian will make a mistake in going as they go. They are the leaders who always lead to safe ground.

THE STRAIGHT TICKET.

There are occasions when the ticket "scratching" and "perfect tickets" are so valuable and so necessary. The present is no exception.

Nothing political can be a success without organization. Organization here means the joint action of many men of various race, color, position and class.

No ticket possible of nomination can ever consist exclusively of white voters. The reason is plain. A ticket selected by a party of mixed races must necessarily be a mixed one. A ticket to command general support must be representative of labor as well as capital, of different classes in society. A ticket made up exclusively of bankers, of ministers, or of blacksmiths, would be weak, regardless of individual strength or high character of the candidates, because it would not be representative.

To apply this proposition to the present situation, the Republican ticket is composed of eleven natives and part natives, and eight white men. It is in nature, other things being equal, to favor one's own race. It is but natural that an Englishman should prefer an Englishman, a German a German and a Hawaiian the Hawaiians. This natural tendency is being taken advantage of by the Independents, who are preaching a straight race issue. The Democrats are tending in the same direction. The Republicans are the exponents of the principle of race equality and must either live up to it or stand convicted of rank hypocrisy.

In private conversation it is being whispered about that certain "good" Republicans are going to scratch certain "bad" native names on the ticket and vote for such truly "good" and representative men as J. O. Carter and E. C. Macfarlane. The merits of Messrs. Carter and Macfarlane, and their claims to enlightenment and proper citizenship is another story; but under the circumstances, for white Republicans to scratch the names of native candidates on the Republican ticket and vote for Carter, Macfarlane or any other white candidates on other tickets would be rank and indecent treachery.

As a matter of fact the most efficient and hard working men in the ranks of the Republican party to-day are the native Hawaiians. Without them the "better than thou" white Republicans will count no more than so many pictures on the wall, so far as local political control is concerned.

Are white Republicans to accept all and give nothing? Can we in decency ask native Republicans to vote the straight ticket and then throw down the representatives of their race on the same ticket by white Republican scratching?

It has been suggested that this subject had better be talked about privately and kept out of the papers. We believe in nothing of the kind. It is eminently a subject to be open and frank about. This is the first American election and we believe in public and openly demonstrating to the native Republicans that the party is one which keeps faith with all its members, brown as well as white.

To every Republican voter native and white we say—vote the straight ticket; if we are defeated we will go down together and try to do better next time. We would prefer by far to see every Republican candidate for the legislature defeated, rather than that the white candidates should be elected and the natives left out, for it would simply be a certain indication of treachery which the party could not survive.

MR. MACFARLANE'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Macfarlane complains that the Advertiser, although giving his speech in full in another column, commented editorially upon certain of the sentiments expressed by him.

An editorial is not the place for quoting a whole speech when that speech is given entire elsewhere in the same paper.

The meat of the sentiment expressed by Mr. Macfarlane was that voters should elect Prince David, "because he represented the monarchial idea," and second, that they should vote for him to show that Hawaiians resent the outrage perpetrated upon them by annexation.

These two sentiments were selected from a number of other choice gems and referred to editorially.

Mr. Macfarlane complains that in the editorial he was quoted as having stated that the outrage had been committed by the United States, whereas he said that it was committed by the United States through the Republican party.

This is splitting hairs. The charge is against the United States. The medium through which it acts cuts no figure in the matter.

As a matter of fact, every man in this country who knows how to read and write, knows that among the strongest annexationists were leading Democrats, and that annexation could not have been consummated but for Democratic votes.

Mr. Macfarlane is welcome however to all the comfort and satisfaction that he can get out of his explanation. The fact remains that he, an American citizen, running for an office created by annexation, appealing to American citizens possessing the franchise through annexation, specifically asks their votes for the purpose of proving that by annexation the United States Government perpetrated an outrage.

Not content with this, and not content to allow to pass by in silence that which the Advertiser had not referred to editorially, he reiterates over his own signature that he wants Prince David elected "as a stinging rebuke."

To William McKinley in particular for the damnable outrage he has committed. Are Mr. Macfarlane's party and the other candidates on the Democratic ticket ready to stand by this declaration?

William McKinley is now the President of the Government of this country, and the overwhelming indications are that he will continue to be so for four years more.

Under these circumstances will it not be the height of folly to elect a man to go to Washington, the very appearance of whose face there is intended to be a "stinging rebuke" and a standing indictment against the President for having committed a "damnable outrage"?

Is it not a foregone conclusion that, whatever little influence Prince David might have possessed in Washington, these mouthings, uttered without reserve in the presence of the leaders of that party, will destroy that little?

There are a few people in this country, and Mr. Macfarlane appears to be one of them who have yet to learn that the object of an election is to accomplish something in the future. Their policy is like that of a dog who, after gnawing all the meat off a bone, buries it, and then at periodic intervals digs it up and gnaws and growls over the useless morsel for the sheer pleasure of gnawing and mouthing.

Mr. Macfarlane is a worthy representative of the Democratic party, in the particular wherein it differs most from the Republican party. The former devotes itself to denouncing and chewing over old dead issues while the latter is busy with the future and constructive legislation that will be beneficial to future as well as present generations.

Bryan has now been notified of his Silver Republican nomination. The party had waited a few days longer for the announcement might have been as fitting to Bryan as a political epitaph.

Hill's Democrats are getting a little behind in advance of the feat by heaving rocks at him. "Hanging him some swiftness," as the saying is, Roosevelt takes the matter coolly but will be heard from on Nov. 6th.

GOVERNMENT PHYSICIANS.

The question of whether doctors receiving salaries from the Government shall also receive extra pay from the Government for visiting sick prisoners has been many times raised and many times decided. Like the flowers in spring it appears again and again, through the efforts of doctors who wish to increase their incomes.

In Honolulu, where the prisoners number several hundred, there is a special prison physician. In most of the country districts, however, the salaried Government physicians do very little for their pay. The fact that their salaries are paid through the Board of Health, and that prisoners happen to be under the charge of the Police Department, furnishes a peg on which to hang a claim for extra pay; but there is no virtue in the claim. The money all comes out of the public treasury, and prisoners are the wards of the Government.

Attorney General Dole has taken the position on behalf of the Police Department that extra pay should not be allowed. The Board of Health has apparently taken the opposite view. If so the Attorney General should stand his ground and refuse to pay. The Board of Health should have some consideration for the state of the Treasury. There is a general prevailing opinion that the Board is spending money extravagantly, and every doctor drawing a Government salary is to be allowed to draw extra pay every time he visits one of the thirty odd country jails a big additional leak will be opened in the Treasury.

The Board of Health and the Board of Education together are now spending approximately the entire amount of the annual real and personal taxes, and unless they soon enter upon a policy of retrenchment, the policy will overtake them in no uncertain terms.

THE PROSPERITY ALPHABET.

Abundance of work.
Better times.
Calamity dethroned.
Duty performed.
Expansion realized.
Free silver exposed.
Gold standard continued.
Hawaii annexed.
Independence to Cuba.
Justice to all.
Knowledge promoted.
Liberty extended.
McKinley's re-election.
National honor upheld.
Opportunities assured.
Quantities of employment.
Roosevelt a winner.
Stability of credit.
Trade extended.
Union forever.
Values upheld.
Wages increased.
"X's" more plentiful.
Yankee Doodle Dandy.
Zenith of prosperity.

Dole was There.

Governor Dole was present at the Republican rally last night at the Dole Shed. Special chairs were reserved for himself and party. He entered the hall with Mr. J. A. McCandless and occupied one of the front seats. He was an interested auditor. It was remarked that this was Governor Dole's first participation in active local politics. His being a strong Republican is looked upon by the forecasters of events as an omen of victory on November 6th.

A QUESTION OF THE LAW

Shall the Voting Time Be Extended.

COOPER NOT AUTHORITY

Secretary Says He Merely Gives Advice--Democrats and Independents Shy.

"By what authority, Mr. Cooper, do you claim the right to give directions to the judges of election as to keeping the polls open after 5 o'clock, or otherwise concerning their methods of holding the election," was asked of Secretary Cooper yesterday by an Advertiser representative.

"I do not claim any authority of the kind," replied Mr. Cooper. "I have repeatedly stated that I had no power to direct or instruct, but only to advise, and I propose to do nothing else. It is within the power of the judges of election to act on my advice, or not, as they choose."

As to the relative merits of providing additional polling booths or keeping open after 5 o'clock, Mr. Cooper stated that originally he favored the "additional booth" solution of the difficulty, and still thought it the best method from a practical standpoint, but he said that he had sought additional advice upon the subject and this advice had been in favor of keeping the polls open. This was the reason for his now suggesting this method.

Asked if he would adopt the additional booth plan if it met the approval of the central committee of the three parties, he said that he would do so, but that he would, as he personally preferred this method to the other.

Referring again to the authorities upon the subject of keeping open after hours, he said that he had found no authoritative cases, while there were a number in addition to those already quoted supporting the right to do so.

The suggestion of the Republican Central Committee that attorneys for the Republicans, Democrats and Independents confer together on the subject of keeping the polls open after the regular hour of closing—5 o'clock—or providing more booths, does not strike the leaders of the Democrats and Independents just right. They are a trifle shy of meeting the Republicans in a legal conference. As Chief Attorney Advertiser Cooper has been invited to the Democratic Central Committee, expressed yesterday afternoon, "We don't know what the Republicans have up their sleeves and we want time to think the matter over."

Chairman Kennedy of the Republican Executive Committee said yesterday that while the Republican Committee had not passed a formal resolution requesting a conference with the representatives of the Democrats and Independents, yet they believed that such a conference would be for the good of all, as all parties were mutually desirous of polling all their votes.

Robert Wilcox, for the Independents, said that they had received word from the Republican Central Committee of the desirability of a conference, and had considered the matter. Kaulla had been instructed to talk to the Democrats, and had gone to the Democratic headquarters for that purpose. Colburn and Kaulla had agreed to abide by whatever the Government or Secretary Cooper decided on. They didn't care one way or the other. If the polls were open after 5 o'clock they would not kick, and if they closed on time, well and good. Wilcox said that they were confident of carrying Oahu, Hawaii, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Maui and all the other Islands, and their voters were early risers.

Kaulla agreed to meet the Democratic Committee at 2 o'clock, said Colonel McCarthy for the Democrats, and did not show up. They had had a meeting and had discussed the subject carefully and had concluded to wait.

There are several days yet before election," said McCarthy, "and we will think it all over slowly. The Republicans may have something up their sleeves, and we don't know what it is."

Lorrin Andrews chairman of the Oahu Board of Registration, was asked his opinion on the matter. He said, "I'm turning I spoke of Secretary Cooper in regard to his decision as to extending the voting hours. He is undoubtedly sincere in his belief that the time can be extended without invalidating the election. I am unable to agree with him."

A careful study of the authorities shows no legal basis for his belief. In the first place, the question of what are mandatory provisions of the present Hawaiian election law and what are directory provisions might differ with anyone's interpretation.

"One of Secretary Cooper's authorities," says Robert Wilcox, "is the Indiana Reports, volume 139, page 551—holds that, if a statute provides that certain things shall be done within a certain time and does not declare their performance shall be essential to the validity of the election, they will be regarded as mandatory, if they affect the merits of the election."

Certainly an extension of time within which to vote, when our statute distinctly says the hours SHALL be from 8 until 5 o'clock affects the merits of the election. In none of the decisions cited by Secretary Cooper is the question of time an element except in the New York decision, which he states is his strongest authority. In that the law was that the polls should be open from sunrise to sunset, no hours being mentioned, and the court held that as no hours were mentioned and as sunrise and sunset varied with the seasons, the lapse of a few minutes between sunset and darkness would not invalidate an election.

"The only decisions that I know of or am able to find in the United States where an extension of the voting time has been after an extension of the voting time a statute like law—that is, a statute to extend the time as to time—prevailed and never where there is a distinct provision in the Organic Act that the polls shall close at a certain hour. Moreover, as there is a special provision that certain cases the polls may be closed BEFORE that hour and none EXTENDING the time, I do not see how any provision could be more mandatory than the section as to the time for the opening and closing of the polls."

DEO JACOBSEN'S PLAN

Deo Jacobsen. While your political advisers are tinkering with the rules regarding the ballot-voting let them introduce a measure. Why not adopt the system which obtains in New Zealand and let the voters select out the names of the candidates for whom they do not want to vote and leaving intact those of the others. This plan, it seems to me,

"Honest Labor Bears a Lovely Face."

There is nothing more pleasing to look upon than a hearty, ruddy face, gained by honest toil. They are the saving of the nation, these toilers of both sexes, struggling for daily bread.

Pure blood makes them able to keep up the daily round of duty at home, shop or store. If the blood has a taint or impurity, or a run down feeling comes on, the one remedy is Hood's Sarsaparilla. America's Greatest Medicine for the blood.

Poor Blood—"My blood was so poor that in horrid weather I felt cold. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me warm. It is the right thing in the right place." Hattie J. Taylor, Woodstown, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine that cures the skin diseases and the only one that cures the blood.

appeals not only to common sense, but to the logical sequence of natural impulses. VIGGO JACOBSEN.

MACFARLANE TRIES TO EXPLAIN.

EDITOR P. C. ADVERTISER:—May I ask you to give space in your columns to your stenographic report of my speech at Kakaako on Monday evening, the paragraph to which you take editorial exception, which reads as follows:

"This was the foul blow of the Republican party. How can you give your allegiance to any other party than that which has been your truest and best friend. You should vote for your Alii. HE IS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MONARCHICAL IDEA, he stands today as the exponent of the Hawaiian people. His defeat will mean that the Hawaiians are indifferent as to the fate of their country, and on the other hand, his election will mean that the HAWAIIANS RESSENT THE OUTRAGE" placed upon them BY THE UNITED STATES at the hands of the Republican party.

"If you would be true and loyal to your Queen and your country you will see that the Alii is elected, and his election will be a stinging rebuke to the Republican party, and to William McKinley in particular, for the damnable outrage he has committed."

My remarks distinctly placed the outrage of 1893 at the door of the Republican party; but in the following paragraph you distort my utterance to the extent that the outrage is laid at the door of the American people as a whole. You will pardon me if I say that you seek a partisan advantage to render me obnoxious to loyal Americans. Your editorial remarks are as follows:

E. C. Macfarlane is one of the gentlemen who has been boomed by the split ticket advocates as a good man who ought to be elected regardless of party.

At an obscure Democratic meeting in Kakaako on Monday night in advocating the election of Prince David, he said: "You should vote for your Alii. He is a representative of the monarchial idea. His election will mean that the Hawaiians resent the outrages placed upon them by the United States."

There's true blue Americanism for you. For a man who is seeking American votes for election to an American office, the above sentiment seems peculiarly appropriate. Mr. Macfarlane should be remembered on November 6th by every one who believes in representative government.

As for Prince David, we do not believe that he seeks nor wants any such miserable un-American support.

Your readers may judge between us as to the fairness of your treatment of a political opponent.

Respectfully yours,
E. C. MACFARLANE.
Honolulu, Oct. 31, 1900.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—A great sensation has been caused by the allegation that Count von Posadowski-Wehner, Secretary of State for the Interior, has been bribed with 12,000 marks for his work in connection with the penal servitude bill of 1898.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
GAELIC	NOV. 10	CHINA	NOV. 13
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 20	DORIC	NOV. 23
CHINA	NOV. 27	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 20
DORIC	DEC. 5	RIPO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 30
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 11	COPTIC	DEC. 1
RIPO DE JANEIRO	DEC. 21	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 15
COPTIC	DEC. 28	PERKING	DEC. 25
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 5	GAELIC	JAN. 1
		HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 15
		CHINA	JAN. 18
		DORIC	JAN. 28
		NIPPON MARU	FEB. 2

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H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

ROW AMONG THE BIG DEMOCRATS

Macfarlane Says That McClanahan Don't Know How To Talk.

ORATOR MCCLANAHAN HAS HIS OWN IDEAS as to how campaign speeches and electioneering should be conducted, and so has E. C. Macfarlane, the man who believes in "the monarchial idea" and who would "give a stinging rebuke to President McKinley for his outrage committed on the Hawaiian people."

Mr. Macfarlane has taken to task Orator McClanahan because the latter has said in his speeches that the Democrats are the "original Home Rulers." Mr. Macfarlane has pleaded in vain with the "man who talks" to lay aside this argument. He says it hurts the Democratic party far more than it helps.

"Why, the other evening when we were down in Kakaako," said Mr. Macfarlane yesterday, "McClanahan insisted on talking about the Democrats being the original Home Rulers. He said that stoutly again and again right over the heads of the natives. Why, lot of them have said, 'This McClanahan isn't a Democrat, as he says he is. He is an Independent and must be for Wilcox.'"

Mr. Macfarlane says that if McClanahan talks Home Rule to the natives as being the old original policy of the Democratic party, the natives will come to believe that Wilcox represents a policy which is right, and the Democrats will lose votes.

"We've got to beat Wilcox," said Mr. Macfarlane. "It would be a shame to send a man like that to Washington to represent Hawaii. I have told the natives in my speeches that Wilcox was a man who deserted them whenever they were in need and comes back to them whenever he thinks there is anything to his advantage in claiming to be their friend."

"At last, where we went last week, McClanahan insisted on talking about this same matter. He said we must be careful and not antagonize Wilcox, as it was the latter's stronghold. He said we must go carefully about and win their confidence. I told him we must stand right in and attack the enemy straight, and I followed that policy with the result that we made an impression and had the satisfaction of getting them to receive our ribbons, which they at first refused."

Mr. Macfarlane was asked what he meant in his speech at Maunaloa Wednesday night by saying that Markham and Boyd had "Come to him with a money consideration which he had scornfully rejected."

"Did they come to you with money?" asked the reporter.

"I should say not—they wanted money from me," replied Mr. Macfarlane, laughingly. Further he said not.

UNCLE SAM AND "LITTLE EDDY."



E. C. MACFARLANE—"You should vote for David. He is a representative of the monarchial idea. His election will mean that the Hawaiians resent the outrage placed upon them by the United States."

UNCLE SAM—"Well, now, Eddy, don't you think that sounds kind of funny from an American citizen?"

All Run Down SAM PARKER CHEERED BY THOUSANDS



(Continued From Page 1.)

work. I depend upon you voters to make it so. I will include the ladies and children also. I know the children will talk to their mothers and their mothers to the fathers about Republicanism, and that will do good. I am sure that McClanahan is not here. My friend McClanahan has made a statement that when I was in Washington I shook hands with four or five minutes' conversation, and then I shook hands with a friend of Mr. McKinley's. I am proud to say that I have shaken hands with McKinley and that I have had lunch with him. Mr. McClanahan forgot to mention that I shook hands with him and told him that at the last election I lost some money by betting on him. He said he was sorry. I told him I was not because I had not bet on him. I would not be shaking hands with him. (Laughter.) I said to Bryan also, 'I hope some of these days you will be in Honolulu, and if you do I will kill the fattest bullock on my ranch,' and I said, 'When you do come I won't have the honor of entertaining President Bryan, because it will be just Colonel Bryan, as you call him.' I told him he had as much show to be a President as I have. (Applause.) On November 6 I am sure my prediction will be fulfilled and that the Delegate from Hawaii to Washington will be a Republican, and also the full ticket will be elected. The Democrats are good for promises and talk—that's all they are good for. The Independent party I don't want to say anything against, because I don't think they will be in it. My friends say they are afraid of the Independent party. I say to them, 'Neither the Democratic or Independent party will be in it.' (Applause.) I know I will be successful on November 6. (Applause.)

Mr. Parker then addressed the audience in Hawaiian for a few minutes.

T. MCANTS STEWART.

T. McCants Stewart delivered a careful prepared address on the local issues as well as those of national origin and held his audience until the last word was spoken. He said in part: "Born in a log cabin, in early life a rail-splitter, he became the first Republican President of the United States, and the name of Abraham Lincoln will live forever. The sort of a man he was, himself a rough, hardy soldier, he became the second Republican President of the United States; we shall always place U. S. Grant by the side of George Washington. The driver of mules on the townships of Ohio, he became a Republican President of the United States, and the martyr James A. Garfield will rank with that immortal trinity, Lincoln, Grant and Garfield. (Applause.) In promoting these men of humble birth and of low life to be the first citizens of the United States and to be kings among kings, the Republican party for the first time in the history of the world proclaimed practically the doctrine of manhood, equality and equal opportunity with every man in civil and political life. (Applause.) From these things we can see that with a party such as Mr. Macfarlane represents who advocates the principles of monarchy and who looks to the skies for David, because he happens to be a descendant of royalty, I say that that plea fails when aligned with the doctrine we have been accustomed to hear and when we have men taken from the cabin and the farm and town and made Presidents of the United States. (Applause.) I cherish the hope that the citizens of this new Territory will proclaim this approach. McClanahan that we should support Prince David, who is an excellent man and possesses good qualities. It is true that we should support him because he happens to be a scion of royalty. It is strange Macfarlane says he is a Democrat because Cleveland did so much for this country. I don't see how an intelligent person can stake his Democracy of the present day on the Democracy of Cleveland, because Cleveland just now is not much of a Democrat."

I am just as sure that the signs of the times point in the right direction when I see them pointing in the direction of the election of McKinley, and it becomes our duty to see to it that Wilcox and Prince David do not go to Washington. The people of the United States have no sympathy for royalty or monarchy. It is in their institutions. We must send Samuel Parker, and the things we want to obtain for Hawaii from a Republican administration can be obtained."

Mr. Stewart's concluding words were the signal for the closing of the meeting and the crowd was dismissed by Chairman Crabbe amid the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner."

OVERFLOW MEETING.

The meeting in the tent on the parade ground was a big one. Among the speakers, who were all Hawaiians, were John Kalama, W. H. Keolu, S. K. Kaula, Mr. Kaamaana, Joe Kolana, J. Lane and many others.

Will E. Fisher, the chairman, made a speech that brought forth great enthusiasm. His introduction of each speaker was unique. His speech was a business-like talk on the issue of the day.

There will be a big celebration of the Japanese Tenchoetsu this year. The Japanese merchants and the Young Men's Club will unite in making the occasion memorable. On Saturday from 1 to 6 o'clock at the home of members of the Yokohama Specie Bank, 741 Nuuanu street, almost opposite Mr. Damon's house, the festivities will be held if fine; if stormy, however, they will be held in the Japanese primary school on Nuuanu street near Vineyard. The Japanese anthem "Kimigayo" will open the meeting. Then addresses will be made by K. J. Imanishi, T. Ishikawa, Dr. I. Katsuki, A. K. Ozawa and others in both Japanese and English. Sports will follow. The winners are to be rewarded. Refreshments will be served.

District Judge Lyle A. Dickey officiated at the wedding of Miss Rika Murakami and T. Maeda. The marriage took place at the residence of the groom. Most of the prominent Japanese were present.

Miss Hudson has returned from a visit to Kaula. She came back on the boat to Kaula.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) C. L. Garvin, Executive Officer of Board of Health; J. S. Pratt, C. W. Hemmaway, S. J. Harris, J. V. Hayes, John W. Francis, N. P. Jacobson, Thos. W. Carroll, J. L. Wheeler, J. W. T. Mohsarrat, Meat Inspector; Chas. Wilcox, Secretary Board of Health; C. Macfarlane, Agent Board of Health; Miss Macfarlane, stenographer; C. B. Reynolds, Superintendent of Labor Settlement; Edmond C. Shorey, Food Commissioner and Analyst; Samuel Johnson, Superintendent Harbor Department.

The City of Peking from San Francisco arrived off port shortly before midnight yesterday. She will come in port at daylight this morning.

Alloha Oe: As you are about to leave the service of the Board of Health of Peking, we, who have been your associates in this work, deem it proper and fitting that at this time we should make some expression concerning our past relations. It is well known that you have been more than a faithful and efficient officer, fearless and impartial at all times. In personal relations we have always found you courteous and obliging, ever with the kindly word and wise admonition. We regret exceedingly that such pleasant relations as have existed are about to be severed. You carry with you to your new position our best wishes for your personally continued success.

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POLLS OPEN TILL ALL HAVE VOTED

Cooper Quotes Authorities To Back Up His Opinion.

SECRETARY SAYS LAW ON POINT OF TIME IS MERELY DIRECTORY

He Holds That More Than Three Booths Cannot Legally Be Used at one Polling Place in These Islands.

SECRETARY of the Territory Cooper has not changed his opinion that it is not compulsory upon the Registrars of Election to close the polls promptly at 5 o'clock.

A long list of legal authorities are cited in a brief upon the subject by Mr. Cooper to prove that the individual requirements of each precinct shall determine whether or not the polls shall close at the hour specified.

The ruling which Mr. Cooper makes upon the question is that if at any time during the day on which the election is held they find by their lists of registered voters that all those named therein have voted at the polls they are at liberty to close immediately at 5 o'clock.

On the other hand, if at 5 o'clock there were no voters in line they would also close the polls, as it would show that even if there were other voters yet to cast their ballots, there was ample time for them to do so without keeping the polls open for a longer period.

In further support of his argument Mr. Cooper says that if there were at 5 o'clock duly qualified voters standing before the booths who had not been able to get within them, the polls should be kept open for a sufficient period to give them an opportunity to vote until an interim occurred in which no qualified voters were present and waiting to vote.

QUESTIONS ASKED COOPER.

The following questions were propounded to Mr. Cooper yesterday:

1. The law prescribes that there shall be but three polling booths in each precinct. It also prescribes that the polls shall close at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

2. Is it good law to ignore one section of the law, why is it not equally good law to ignore the other, and allow booths enough so that everybody could vote within the prescribed period?

3. Is not the keeping of the booths open until long after dark liable to lead to disturbances?

4. If there are voters still in line at 12 o'clock, the closing hour of the day, does your ruling go to the extent that they can continue voting until after 12 o'clock the next day?

5. Is there not less objection to having a large number of polling booths enabling all the voters to vote during daylight, than there is to prolong the election for a number of hours after dark, as will necessarily be the case in several of the precincts in Honolulu?

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

Mr. Cooper stated to an Advertiser reporter that he had already prepared a brief on the subject, covering the questions generally. However, answering them specifically, he said:

In answer to question number 1, I will say this: It appears that the provisions of sections 46 and 47 of the Rules and Regulations for Administering Oaths and Holding Elections coupled with the latter paragraph of section 70, ARE MANDATORY in their character, whereas the provision in regard to the hour of closing the polls is DIRECTORY. Section 46 reads: "The inspectors shall prepare at each polling place a suitable arrangement of space in which shall be placed, at a point convenient for voters, the two ballot boxes herein provided for." Section 47 provides in detail of the methods employed in arranging the interiors of the booths. The latter paragraph of section 70 says, "When a voter is in the balloting compartment for the purpose of marking his ballot, no other person shall, except as provided in section 72 hereof, be allowed to enter the compartment or be in a position from which he can observe how the voter is marking his ballot."

AS TO DISTURBANCES.

"As to question number 2, which refers to probable disturbances, I don't see why that should necessarily be so. The whole thing is based purely upon the necessity of the case, and should the polls at any time during the day remain unoccupied by voters, the inspectors would not continue the hours, but would close at 5 o'clock. IT PERTAINS ENTIRELY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE VOTERS.

"Now for number 3, taking in the 12 o'clock limit. The day upon which an election is held is also divided into balloting hours, and cannot be changed over from one day to another. Consequently the time limit is midnight.

"Number 4. This has been left to a violation of the mandatory provisions of the law, whereas the prolonging of the hours in which to allow the voters to cast their ballots, is directory."

POINTS TO CONSIDER.

Mr. Cooper stated three situations had arisen with reference to the coming election. First, the closing of the polls by the inspectors at any time after they are satisfied that all the voters in their precincts have voted. Second, the closing of the polls at 5 o'clock in case there are no duly qualified voters present offering to vote. Third, the keeping open of the polls beyond 5 o'clock if during the day the polls have been continuously occupied and if at the specified hour of closing there are still others present who desire to vote and have the legal right to do so.

For instance, if in precinct 1, Fourth District, all the voters have cast their ballots by 5 o'clock, and the registration lists show no more voters entitled to cast ballots, the polls can be closed at 5 o'clock.

"If in precinct 2, Fourth District, voters have been standing in line all day, and no interests of any consequence have occurred from sunrise to sunset, then the judges, under Mr. Cooper's ruling, could prolong the hours of closing until the lists had been exhausted, or until an interim occurred which would prove to them that there was no hindrance in the way of other voters coming to the polls and voting.

"If in precinct 3, Fourth District, there should be as many voters as in precinct 2, and yet during the day there had been several stretches of time wherein the voters did not avail themselves of the opportunity to vote, then the judges would have the right to close the polls at 5 o'clock.

THREE BALLOT BOXES.

"There will be three ballot boxes, instead of two, as provided for 'in the rules and regulations governing elections. One for Delegate to Congress, one for Senators, and one for Representatives.

"That is another directory provision," said Mr. Cooper. "The ballot box for Delegate to Congress is perfectly in line with the reasoning of the rules. 'I have prepared the following brief upon this question which I believe sustains my position thoroughly. In one of them the New York Circuit Court of Appeals takes the stand that if voters are in the polling room when the hour of closing arrives, and they are legal voters, they can cast their ballots without prejudice.

The brief in full reads as follows: Constitutional and statutory provisions for the conduct of elections are either mandatory or directory, and a violation of a mandatory provision will avoid the election without regard to the motive of the persons guilty of the violation and without inquiry into the effect and result of the election, but in case of a directory provision the election will not be void unless the disregard of the provision has been produced in the result of the election. When the election is fair and honest, courts will not disfranchise the voters unless compelled to do so by the preponderant requirements of the law.

Directory provisions are such as are not of the essence of the election, but are enacted as a guide to the officers of the election. As to what requirements are mandatory and what are merely directory, the cases are not all in agreement, and it may be difficult in some cases to determine from the authorities into what class a provision falls, but it may be said that the tendency of the courts and also of legislative bodies is not to hold a provision mandatory unless it is clearly of such a character that its violation will tend to prevent a correct determination of the result of the election, unless it is declared in the law that its violation shall render the election void. This is true even if the language is prohibitory as to officers or even if its violation may subject the offending officer to penal liability. (6 Am. & Eng. Enc. 325.)

If the polls are kept open after the proper hours to permit legal voters to vote when there was not time enough to receive all the votes within the proper hours, and no illegal votes are taken, it would seem as though all the votes should be counted, and it has been held that the requirement to close at sunset is directory only. (6 Am. & Eng. Enc. 322.)

The closing of the outer door of the room where an election is held, at sundown, and then permitting the voters within the room to vote, will not render the election invalid unless it is shown either that legal voters were excluded by closing of the door or that illegal voters were received after sundown. The provisions of the statute as to time of opening and closing of polls is directory. (8 N. Y. Court of Appeals 67.)

Failure to observe merely directory provisions of the election law will not invalidate an election where no legal voters are deprived of their votes and no illegal voters are permitted to participate in the election, or cast uncertainty on the result, does not affect the validity of the election. (Parin vs. Wimborg et al. 130 Ind. 561.)

A departure from the mode of holding an election as prescribed by statute which does not deprive legal voters of their right to vote, or permit illegal voters to participate in the election, or cast uncertainty on the result, does not affect the validity of the election. (Parin vs. Wimborg et al. 130 Ind. 561.)

Statutory provisions requiring the polls to be opened and closed at certain hours of the day are not generally mandatory, and in the absence of fraud and injurious consequences, a failure to comply with them will not, generally, if itself, render the election void. (Pratt on Election, section 39.)

The strongest case of all appears to be the New York Court of Appeals, which continued Mr. Cooper. There the polls of the polling booth were closed at sunset, and all those inside the room were allowed to vote, notwithstanding the hour had long past. The court said the hour of opening or closing the polls was merely directory. The law generally seems to be that directory rules may be set aside without interfering with the validity of election, provided that no legal voter is thereby deprived of his franchise, nor any illegal voter allowed to vote, and that the result is not made uncertain."

WAY OPEN FOR ABUSES.

W. O. Smith Takes Issue With Secretary Cooper.

Editor Advertiser. Secretary Cooper's position seems to be that certain provisions of the law governing elections are mandatory, and some directory, and the ground is taken that the provisions as to the hour of closing the polls is merely directory.

The statute governing the election provides: "The polls shall be opened by the inspectors at eight of the clock upon the morning of the election, and shall be kept open continuously until five of the clock in the afternoon of said day, unless at the registered voters of the precinct shall have voted the votes previous to that time, after which the polls shall be closed and the votes counted as hereinafter provided."

This provision is held by him to be directory only, and need not be enforced.

But the provision that only three voting shelves or compartments shall be provided at each polling place is held to be mandatory.

The distinction would appear to be wholly arbitrary, and merely a matter of opinion.

If the strict letter of the statute may be departed from it would seem to follow, and attended with much less danger, to permit the construction of more than three shelves or compartments within the polling place, to be used within the hours named, and under the safeguards provided by law, than to permit the voting to continue after the time after the time limited by the statute.

If the latter is permitted, great abuses may arise. Some polling places will be kept open long after others have been closed, and the opportunities for fraud multiplied.

The safe course is to conform with the statutes, and if the result shows that all the voters are entitled to do so, then the law should be amended to depart from the requirements of the law is dangerous.

WILLIAM O. SMITH.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

Business Transacted Yesterday.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

Dr. Garvin Will Serve as Executive Officer for a Fortnight More.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Board of Health yesterday considered and acted on a number of routine matters. The resignation of Plumbing Inspector Duffy was accepted. Engineer Kane was appointed assistant plumbing inspector. Duffy's successor has not yet been chosen. The resignation of J. D. McVeigh as agent of the Board of Health was accepted. Dr. Garvin's resignation was read and an effort was made to table it, but on Dr. Emerson's motion it was accepted. Dr. Garvin to serve until his successor is appointed. Dr. Garvin said he hoped that this would be within two weeks.

Dr. Cleveland, examining physician for the girls' schools of Honolulu, reported that she had vaccinated 140 pupils and that all the teachers but one had health certificates. She said there were few absences and the children were in better health and better dressed than last year.

A letter was read from Bishop Willis relative to a complaint by the health officer about the closets at Loani College. Bishop Willis contended they were in sanitary condition. Dr. Garvin said they were not, and he also said that most of the private schools of the city needed to be stirred up to put their premises in better condition.

A letter was read from citizens in Puna district, on Hawaii, complaining of the absence of attention by Government physicians. It was ordered that a communication be sent to the district physician of Puna calling attention to the fact that it was alleged that certain portions of the district were without medical attention and asking for an explanation.

Dr. Garvin, executive officer of the Board, reported on the water conditions of the new cemetery at Pearl City. The site of the cemetery was approved lately by the Government, conditionally that a proper disposition be made of the water which issues from a large spring in the grounds. It was ordered that some of this water might be used for domestic purposes and breed diseases. Dr. Garvin reported a reservoir had been built holding 50,000 gallons, and that the cemetery company assured him that all the water would be used for irrigating purposes.

Dr. Garvin said the conditions were apparently satisfactory. Dr. Wood said that if later the water was found contaminated it would have to be pumped to sea. Dr. Cooper moved that the executive officer's report be acted upon favorably, which was done.

A petition was received from residents of Kahului for sanitary regulations. Drs. Cooper and Emerson and Attorney General Dole were appointed a committee to draw up such regulations for Kahului and other outside towns.

F. S. Porter addressed to the Board a letter asking for an exclusive franchise for a number of years for removing dead animals from the streets of Honolulu. He offered to provide the necessary wagons and to do the work at a reasonable price. Dr. Garvin said that the Board of Health had its own dead animal service which was satisfactory. Porter will be so informed.

A letter was read from George H. Robinson, of the American Sugar Company, complaining that the vegetation on the upper settlement side of the Fall on Moai was being burned by the vandalism of residents, and that the forests were in danger. Superintendent Reynolds of the upper settlement said that there had been no burning of unnecessary vegetation, that fires lit had never spread, and that there was no danger whatever of the forests being destroyed.

Some time ago Government Physician Davidson, at Lahaina, Maui, was asked to report on the application of residents there for permission to build over and about the Lahaina canal. Dr. Davidson's report was read yesterday. He said that the canal was a marsh with no inlet or outlet and no apparent current. The water came from underground springs, and slowly percolated to the sea. He said that the marsh was no menace to health now, but it would be wrong to allow houses to be built over it. The Board passed a resolution that no buildings should be erected within fifty feet of the canal.

Dr. W. H. Schwallie sent in his resignation as Government physician at Kaunakakai, Molokai, which was accepted. A letter was received from Dr. McCracken, of Palak, Maui, asking for the Board's action as to the treatment of pupils in the public schools who were absent on the day he came to examine them. He wanted to know whether these children could be barred from school until they had been examined. It developed that a new rule of the Board of Health to the effect that no child shall be permitted to attend school unless with the Government physician's certificate, and that the teacher was subject to a penalty of \$5 for each day such attendance. Dr. McCracken will be informed of the rules in order to carry them out.

Dr. Garvin reported that the slaughter houses at Lahaina were still in an abominable condition and that nothing had been done to make them sanitary.

The Board of Health then went into a secret session from which the newspaper reporters were excluded and concerning the transactions of which nothing has been known except the appointment of Engineer Kane.

New Executive Officer.

It is understood that Dr. Pratt, Sanitary Officer of the Board of Health, was offered the position yesterday of Executive Officer, to succeed Dr. Garvin, who has resigned. Dr. Pratt, it is said, asked time to consider the matter.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

IN CHICAGO.

Hisco Brothers, the popular South Side druggists, corner Sixty-ninth and Westworn avenue, say: "We sell a great deal of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and find that it gives the most satisfactory results, especially among children for severe colds and croup. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents H. T."

When I have the least suspicion that I am threatened with an attack of indigestion, I take a dose, and it never fails to ward it off. I am persuaded that if I had not used Mother Seigel's Syrup in the beginning I should by this time have been suffering severely from this prevalent malady. I trust that the publications of my experience may lead others afflicted with digestive troubles to use the medicine to which I am indebted for my own speedy recovery.

Mr. Johnson puts the point clearly and strongly—Stop the disease at the very outset, don't let it assume the chronic form which, involving more or less all the organs and functions of the body, is so hard to cure. Remember the adage about the ounce of prevention.

THE WOLF AND THE BALLOON.

"The sleep of the laboring man is sweet, whether he eat little or much," says the proverb.

It depends upon the condition of his digestion, and the character of his last meal for the day. Observation shows that certain forms of dyspepsia are even more common among laboring men, meaning those who work in chief of the hands and are largely out of doors, than among the classes who take life more easily.

Whether I ate little or much I felt blown out like a balloon, and exceedingly uncomfortable," says Mr. W. H. Johnson. This gentleman is a stationer, doing business at 252 1/2, Abercrombie Street, Redfern, Sydney, N. S. W.

His statement was just what he calls it in his statement of November 10th, 1899—incipient indigestion. And, too, the fact is worth noting that he was blown out with the same substance which swells a balloon—gas, manufactured by a slightly different process.

Taken into the stomach, food must either digest and pass on its way, or ferment and create gas and other products of decomposition. In the latter case we have the condition (often complicated) known as indigestion or dyspepsia. Most of our complaints arise from it, or are aggravated by it. It is subtle as a creeping serpent, and pitiless as a hungry wolf.

If Mr. Johnson's case, had he not had a business of his own, and been, therefore, his own master, he would have been compelled to lie up, and abandon his work. As matters were, he humored himself, and lost nothing except his enjoyment of good health, which, he admits, was an item to make account of.

"After enduring this most disagreeable affection for a time," says Mr. Johnson, "a confederate of Ammandale, Mr. Cowling, recommended Mother Seigel's Syrup, which relieved me immediately. I thoroughly believe it cured me, and I recommend it to everyone I know."

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THE SUGAR PRODUCTION OF HAWAII FOR PAST TEN YEARS

The following is the statement of the production of sugar on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Oahu and Kauai, given out by Secretary Boile for the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, covering a period of ten years from October 1, 1890, to September 30, 1900.

The schedule shows in that time an increase in production of 143,370 tons of sugar per annum for the entire group. Hawaii's production has increased 38,558 tons; Maui, 21,237 tons; Oahu, 44,540; Kauai, 39,123 tons. The largest percentage of increase has been developed on the island of Oahu.

The crop for the past year, ending September 30, 1900, was handled by the local agencies, as follows: W. G. Irwin & Co., plantations, 48,405 tons; H. Hackfeld & Co., 50,690; Theo. H. Davies & Co., 35,929; C. Brewer & Co., 42,437; Castle & Cooke, 27,410; Alexander & Baldwin, 43,645; E. A. Schaeffer & Co., 12,891; M. S. Grinnam & Co., 11,372; Henry Waterhouse & Co., 3,762; J. M. Dowsett, 4,019; H. M. Von Holt, 730; M. W. McChesney & Sons, 285.

The full statement of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association is as follows:

HAWAII—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Waiakae Mill Co.	4,877	3,604	3,836	6,416	5,028	6,410	8,239	7,763	9,191	9,226
Hilo Portuguese Sugar Mill Co.	5,377	4,523	6,044	8,408	6,514	7,216	6,744	8,390	6,850	7,841
Hilo Sugar Co.	5,359	6,260	6,883	9,400	5,701	10,013	10,421	8,904	8,404	7,111
Onomea Sugar Co.	3,192	3,431	4,773	5,790	7,997	4,502	7,474	6,914	7,350	6,207
Honolulu Sugar Co.	2,329	2,112	2,485	3,534	2,885	3,844	5,181	4,982	4,468	5,328
Hakalau Plantation Co.	6,970	3,889	5,327	5,294	4,115	7,675	9,491	9,218	8,980	11,931
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.	2,497	2,131	1,410	1,000	1,254	2,439	6,032	8,971	5,337	4,418
Oakala Sugar Co.	1,968	1,577	1,562	1,575	835	3,261	2,563	3,555	3,564	3,392
John N. Wright	73	75	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
Kukui Plantation Co.	4,843	1,069	377	610	560	880	1,817	1,170	1,728	1,825
Kukui Mill Co.	4,519	3,069	377	610	560	880	1,817	1,170	1,728	1,825
Hanalei Mill Co.	4,519	3,069	377	610	560	880	1,817	1,170	1,728	1,825
Panohau Plantation Co.	5,677	4,200	3,008	4,500	5,944	10,957	10,125	3,579	7,679	7,629
Honokaa Sugar Co.	3,658	2,564	1,528	2,567	2,905	6,774	10,018	6,198	9,111	5,117
R. M. Overend	547	309	290	467	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. H. Rickard	3,065	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Sugar Mill	4,202	3,614	2,835	2,800	2,801	5,885	6,700	3,327	4,650	4,774
Niuli Mill and Plantation	1,825	950	701	1,000	629	1,488	1,307	1,327	1,226	1,805
Halea Plantation	703	537	700	1,039	687	1,158	1,496	800	1,049	1,571
Kohala Sugar Co.	3,833	2,365	2,203	2,544	2,610	3,778	4,903	1,508	4,119	3,345
Puehuhu Plantation	1,606	1,242	974	803	844	1,256	1,007	.....	.....	.....
Union Mill Co.	959	990	844	803	897	1,250	994	1,068	1,078	2,205
Hawi Mill (R. R. Hind)	2,972	2,095	1,230	1,470	1,404	2,775	1,823	877	1,222	1,777
Becroft Plantation	1,455	581	759	766	853	1,043	1,485	420	600	632
Kona Sugar Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hatchers Sugar Plantation Co.	5,135	3,155	3,255	4,040	4,709	7,547	7,547	7,107	7,738	8,383
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	4,135	2,332	3,799	4,440	1,608	6,680	8,553	4,795	11,518	9,901
L. C. Chong—Pahala	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	76,866	58,551	57,078	72,199	61,643	109,299	126,738	91,606	117,239	115,224
MAUI—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kipahulu Sugar Co.	1,445	1,103	1,639	1,912	976	1,787	2,047	2,259	1,501	1,890
Halea Plantation	2,210	1,194	945	888	1,119	1,378	852	1,411	8,628	2,114
Hana Plantation Co.	3,954	2,052	3,154	2,599	2,492	2,771	2,350	2,141	6,179	3,406
Huala Plantation	960	942	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hakua Sugar Co.	4,188	4,208	4,289	3,581	3,688	4,386	5,400	4,648	4,856	5,612
Pala Plantation	4,643	4,471	5,513	5,456	4,850	5,506	6,378	5,801	6,288	6,795
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.	11,241	7,785	11,106	11,429	9,798	11,933	12,537	18,972	19,621	27,888
Waialea Sugar Co.	1,109	1,188	1,389	1,801	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waialea Agricultural Co.	2,087	1,924	2,117	1,762	4,500	5,655	6,461	6,729	7,412	7,976
Waialea Sugar Co.	1,051	802	534	786	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waialea Sugar Co.	760	859	702	937	905	1,163	1,112	1,225	1,503	1,430
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.	2,332	1,977	2,303	2,568	1,387	3,818	3,913	5,560	10,589	10,316
TOTAL	38,110	28,390	32,670	33,686	27,755	39,697	41,047	45,033	54,359	57,347
OAHU—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waialae Sugar Co.	4,538	1,010	1,560	1,650	1,600	3,376	2,220	3,004	5,553	2,932
Halea Agricultural Co., Ltd.	1,719	1,396	2,191	1,690	1,472	1,915	1,799	2,167	4,191	2,309
Lale Plantation	85	.....	340	125	100	101	79	396	494	179
Kahuku Plantation Co.	.....	2,387	4,026	3,973	2,472	3,389	3,979	4,356	7,083	8,647
Waialea—Halea Bree.	668	871	947	662	872	1,019	1,888	2,015	.....	.....
Waialea Agricultural Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waialea Co.	2,052	.....	3,114	2,940	2,600	3,388	3,804	4,059	5,109	4,019
Ewa Plantation Co.	.....	2,825	7,888	7,833	8,217	12,124	15,157	18,234	22,374	21,573
Oahu Sugar Co.	8,979	10,695	19,864	18,843	17,453	25,782	28,929	34,121	45,820	53,545
TOTAL	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
KAUAI—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Princetonville Plantation Co.	.....	.....	497	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanalei Sugar Mill	475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kilauea Sugar Co.	2,284	2,582	3,112	3,502	4,050	5,697	4,551	4,563	5,479	5,251
Makoe Sugar Co.	6,112	6,837	7,659	6,837	7,454	7,439	9,175	8,510	9,559	8,575
Hanalei Mill & A. S. Wilcox	1,699	3,730	3,752	3,445	1,997	2,386	2,550	3,194	3,863	.....
Lihue Plantation Co.	4,892	2,532	3,688	3,893	6,972	8,883	9,642	10,914	13,333	15,289
Grove Farm Plantation	1,032	2,127	2,333	1,752	1,141	1,632	1,513	1,355	1,761	1,952
Koloa Sugar Co.	2,974	2,123	2,323	2,106	2,728	3,832	4,237	4,519	5,029	5,804
A. H. Smith & Co.	420	228	.....	364	162	675	178	459	.....	.....
Elele Plantation	1,065	800	1,284	986	917	1,232	1,400	1,439	.....	.....
McBryde Sugar Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,491	1,790
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	.....	12,800	13,392	11,712	11,407	11,167	12,200	14,350	12,469	.....
Gay & Robinson	120	.....	1,530	1,952	1,509	1,508	1,510	1,600	1,621	2,001
Waialea Sugar Mill Co.	575	756	733	822	952	1,188	1,059	1,026	1,021	976
Meier & Kruse	1,056	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,568	1,519	1,519	.....	.....
Kekaha Sugar Co.	1,611	1,958	1,909	2,470	2,654	2,692	3,483	3,480	9,943	8,287
H. P. Faye & Co.	554	663	1,714	1,373	1,102	1,857	1,874	1,861	.....	.....
V. Knudsen	490	.....	.....	.....	687	742	943	988	650	730
TOTAL	24,219	24,643	43,009	41,704	42,816	51,650	54,414	58,594	65,359	73,348
HAWAII	76,866	58,551	57,078	72,199	61,643	109,299	126,738	91,606	117,239	115,224
MAUI	38,110	28,390	32,670	33,686	27,755	39,697	41,047	45,033	54,359	57,347
OAHU	8,979	10,695	19,864	18,843	17,453	25,782	28,929	34,121	45,820	53,545
KAUAI	24,219	24,643	43,009	41,704	42,816	51,650	54,414	58,594	65,359	73,348
TOTAL	146,174	122,279	152,621	166,432	149,671	236,428	251,128	239,354	292,807	299,544

SYSTEM CAN BE WORKED

Wireless Telegraphy not Failure.

EXPERT WILL SUCCEED

Opinions of Dr. Alexander Pfleger the German Scientist now Here.

Dr. Alexander Pfleger, the German scientist who was with the celebrated Dr. Koch in German Guinea during the latter's important experiments in the treatment of malaria-infected inhabitants, has just returned from a trip to Hawaii and Maui where he visited the craters of Kilauea and Haleakala, respectively. Dr. Pfleger admired the magnificent length and breadth of the crater of Haleakala and says that in the score or more which he has looked into during his travels around the world, none equal the extinct wonder of Maui.

He has also become interested in the establishment of the wireless telegraph in the islands, and says beyond a doubt the system can be made to work. He has visited the wireless telegraph station at Kaimuki where he made a close examination of the delicate instruments already installed there.

Dr. Pfleger has made many experiments in wireless telegraphy on the European continent and has great faith in its practicability. "In fact," says the Doctor, "this is the first attempt to connect islands by this system of telegraphy. Prior to this all attempts to connect stations have been mostly made between a point of land and vessels stationed out at sea."

He contends that if the system has been made to work between the islands of Lanai and Maui, there is no theo-

retical or practical reason it should not work from the Oahu station as well. The experiments which Marconi has made have been conducted mainly on the European continent and in England where the conditions of moisture are materially different from those encountered in Hawaii, and this would have an effect upon delicate instruments which have been adjusted in a hardy and temperate climate such as England possesses. The moisture of the Hawaiian Islands is deleterious to the working of the delicate instruments established, rusting them in places and thus preventing them from being ready receptacles to the intangible electric waves. Had there been a mountain between the instruments in which iron was, Dr. Pfleger believes there would be reason to feel that the wireless system would be difficult to make successful. This being not the case in Hawaii, he believes the system will be made to work upon the arrival of the new expert sent by Marconi who is expected to arrive here next Saturday.

CASHIER COOKE HIGHLY HONORED

He is Appointed a Vice-President of American Bankers' Association.

Word came to Honolulu by the last steamer that Clarence H. Cooke, cashier of the Bank of Hawaii, had been appointed one of the vice-presidents of the American Bankers' Association, with jurisdiction over these islands.

The honor which has been conferred upon Mr. Cooke is not a sinecure, inasmuch as the association represents the money interests of the United States, which makes it imperative that its officers use every effort to make up accurate statistics of the banking interests in their sections which will be of value to the members of the association in making their investments.

The association held its recent annual meeting in Hot Springs, Virginia, and an exhaustive report of its proceedings is contained in the American Bankers' report.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, in speaking to the convention said: "The American Bankers' Association represents in resources \$10,000,000,000, which is more than double the banking power of any other country in the world. You are the guardians and administrators of this enormous active capital."

ITCHING PILES.

From the Melbourne Age.

Ever have any irritation of the skin? There are many forms of it, any of them bad enough to tax your patience. Hemorrhoids, a plague of the night; no rest for the sufferer from that complaint. Eczema, too; hives don't sound dangerous, but they cause much misery to those unfortunate enough to be troubled with them. Doan's Ointment is "A wonder" for any such trouble. Any troublesome irritation of the skin can't resist its healing, soothing influence. Lots of Honolulu people know this now.

Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, is a very old resident of Melbourne. He states: "For some considerable time I have been a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as irritating piles. At times the irritation was very annoying, especially at night, and in the warm weather, I applied some of Doan's Ointment which I had obtained and I am pleased to say that it gave me the desired relief from this annoying disease."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin: Eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The German residents of the city who are collecting stamps should call at Diamond's crockery store and see the fine collection just received from Germany.

HOW TO TREAT A TROUBLESOME CORN.

To remove a troublesome corn or bunion: First soak the corn or bunion in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily; rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days, to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

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And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A STROLESK is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Ask Depot, R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W., or African Depot, LEXSON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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